TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GERMANY.

The American Naturalization Treaty in Oper-

BERLIN, July 11, 1808 By virtue of the provisions of the naturalization from, recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, the government has stayed geosecutions against the adopted citizens of America of German birth.

Those who have been sentenced or imprisoned with

ENGLAND.

The American Democratic Presidential Nomiations-Canvass of the Seymour Ticket.

Telegrams from the New York Associated Press office, announcing the final result of the ballotings in the National Democratic Convention, were promptly received by the London journals. These despatches evoke comments from the press generally unfavorable to the success of the ticket.

The London Standard thinks that sanguing democrats themselves may well doubs it Horatic Sermon.

can defeat the most popular American.

The London News says the radical party will exult over the democratic defeat which is certain to follow the selection of so weak a candidate as Horatic Sor-

The News thinks the country needed a stronger and more healthful opposition than it is likely now to have, and believes that the intelligent Americans will soon acknowledge this with regret.

The London Herald treats the coming contest as a foregone conclusion. The Herald is "not sure" if the best man the democracy could select could not prose General Grant with advantage on the ques-ion of keeping faith with the Southern States and the bondholders, but Grant's personal eminence and popularity would probably elect him in any event.

> Harvest Prospects. LONDON, July 11, 1868.

The weather to-day at London is warm and beau-

SPAIN.

Exile of Military Officers.

MADRID, July 11, 1868. The generals who were recently arrested here for political offences have been sent in banishment to the Canary Islands.

BELGIUM.

United States Steamer in Port. ANTWERP, July 11, 1868. The United States screw steamship Swatara, of the European squadron, arrived in this harbor to-day

MEXICO.

Rebel Doings in the Interior-Capture of Miramon's Brother-Capture of Regular Troops-Yucatan Tranquil.

HAVANA, July 11, 1868. The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived at this port. She brings dates from the capital to the 4th inst, and from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. General Gaivez had been shot for his depredations in the vicinity of Cuernavaca.

General Cortina had come up with Colonel Flores and routed him.

onel Chavez was at Aguas Callentes levying forced loans. He proclaimed Marquez and a re-gency. Colonel Bocardo had thrashed the Teomuleo rebels. But one Estrada, in command of a band, had attacked Villa del Valle, captured, sacked and then burned the place. He took thirty regulars as pris-

General Regules is to go to Spain.

At Guadalajara Generals Toledo, Granados and Campos are to be tried by court martial for their hare in the late Singles rebellion.

From San Luis Potosi the news comes that the onerotaro rebeis were massing their forces at Amo-les. The advance guard of General Escobedo's army sent to put them down was at Jacalá.

In Toluca efforts were being made to imperialize the State. At Morelia an expedition had been organized to operate against Sandoval, who had am-buscaded the Trejo troops. Forces had also been

the neighboring State of Puebla General Angel Miramon, a brother of the late companion of Maximilian, had been arrested at Hua-On his person were found despatches for

the Puebla rebels. He will be tried by court martial at once. The State of Yucatan was tranquil. Governor Copeda had returned and been reinaugurated, with Senor Jose Maria Vargas as Lieutenant Governor. Imian had his death penalty commuted to im-

prisonment, as also Gutierrez, who is sentenced to

CUBA.

Lersundi Does Not Believe There is Any Cholera at Havana-He Visits the Hospitals-Telegraphic Reports Forbidden.

VIA KEY WEST, July 10, 1868. The Captain General Lersundi does not believe that there is any genuine cholera here. He pays regular visits to the hospitals to convince himself of the real state of things. In the meantime all reports in this connection are forbidden by the Board of Health.

CALIFORNIA.

Review of the Trade of San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, July 10, 1868, and commerce of San Francisco for the six months ending June 15, shows that thirty and a half mil tonnage entered the port during the period. two-fifths of which was foreign trade. The foreign imports for the same time value of foreign imports for the same time was ghoud \$8,000,000 in gold, and the estimated currency value of free goods received by the Panama steamers, \$22,500,000; the value of merchandise exports since January \$8,750,000, and coin and bullion ever \$20,000,000. The internal revenue collection for the district of San Francisco was over \$5,000,000. Since January 1 thirty-two thousand passengers have arrived here, two-thirds of whom remained.

**Hour steady at \$2.5 a \$7.50. Wheat weak at \$1.50 a \$1.85. Legal tenders, \$1.30.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

NDON MONEY MARRET.—LONDON. July 11.—3—Consois close at 94% a 94% for money, and 94% for the account. American securities close at following quotations:—United States five-ties, 73 a 73%; Eric Railway shares, 46; Illinois rais, 101%. BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, July 11.— five-twenty bonds closed at 77% for

United States five-twenty bonds closed at 77% for the issue of 1862.

Leverpol. Cotton Market.—Liverpool, July 11—2 P. M.—The market closed quiet at the opening quotations of this morning, viz.:—Middling uplands, fixed a 11%d.; middling orieans, 11%d. a 11%d. The sales of the day have failen short of the estimate made at the opening and only foot 8,000 bales.

GIVERPOOL BREADSTOFF MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, MIDDLING MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, S. d. per quarter for new mixed Western. California wheat has advanced to 28. 28, per bushel. Oaks, 28. 7d. per bushel. Peas, 28. 6d. per quarter, for Canadian. Flour dull, alsos, per bbl. for Western canal, Liverpool. Providiors Market.—Liverpool. The College of the college

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings in the Legislature-The Late

Election to Be Investigated—Ex-Governor J. M. Wells Petitions for His Salary.

NEW OBLEAMS, July 11, 1868.

In the State Senate yesterday a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of both houses to

appointment of a joint committee of both houses to investigate the late election, with power to send for persons and papers and to report to the Legislature, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A bill was introduced in the House prohibiting any distinction whatever on account of race, color, previous condition on any bublic conveyance or place of business where a license is required under the pensity of \$500 fine or imprisonment for one year.

The Covernor yesterday notified the Legislature that he had signed the fourteenth amendment and the Police Commissioner bill. The five Commissioners, who had been appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate the day previous to the notification of the signing of the bill creating them, entered upon their duties yesterday. Three of them are colored.

A petition was presented to the House resterday

are colored.

A petition was presented to the House festerday from J. Madison Welles asking for the payment of his salary as Governor from the time of his supersedure by the military authority until Mr. H. C. Warmouth was inducted as civil Governor of the State. Referred to Chaims Committee.

A bill was introduced vesting the executive control of the public schools of New Orleans in seventeen directors, to be appointed by the Governor. All the legislation already enacted and proposed, stripping the municipal government of the control of city affairs, takes effect immediately after their passage.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Philadel-

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1868. A very large ratification meeting of democrats was held this evening in front of Independence Hali. The names of twelve or fifteen prominent democrats and delegates to the late Convention were announced to speak, but none of these appeared and to the evident disappointment of the crowd. The speaking was confined to local ward politicians, except Gov ernor Swann, of Maryland, and Dennis Mahoney, of

was confined to local ward politicians, except Governor Swann, of Maryland, and Dennis Mahoney, of Jowa, who was introduced as having been an inmate of the Old Capitol Prison. General Blair did not make his appearance.

The resolutions state in effect that the government of the Union must be restored to the original character, as ordained by the federal constitution; that usurpers who seek to subvert the government by destroying the federal judiciary and federal Executive and to establish millitary despotism over the white race in whom is vested the constitutional power of their States, must be conquered by ballot and their rebellion suppressed by the patriotism of the people of the whole Union; that the radical party has during the past four years of peace violated every pledge it has ever given, preventing the re-establishment of the Union, restoration of the constitution and destroying the political power of the people, substituting military despotism for constitutional government of the States, impairing the confidence and credit of the government, despoiling the poor by burdening them with taxes, refusing to honest labor its reward, destroying industry, commerce and manufactures, making the rich richer and the poor poorer, giving to the negronae the only special projection and denying it to mechanical skill and labor of the land; defrauding the patriot out of his just expectations, that the end of the rebellion would bring peace, prosperity and union; plundering taxpayers of their hard earned means by spoliations on the federal Treasury; stealing the money collected by taxation; violating the pledged faith of the government; creating distrust and peril in financial affairs of the people; putting spies on the labor of the land; attempting to give to the negro political power to control the States and governments of the States and Union; that Horatio Seymour, the great and wise statesman, the true patriot, the accomplished gentleman, whose ability, firmness and purity of character have made him the first man

by the unanimous consent of all the representatives of all the States of the Union, had conferred upon him the nomination for the great trust which the patriots of the country intend he shall execute, by restoring the Union and re-establishing the constitution, giving to our afflicted country union, fraternity, peace, prosperity and the honest administration of the laws and a faithful guardianship over the rights of all people of all States, is worthy of the confidence of all the people of Pennsylvania and of the American people; that in presenting to the people of the United States the name of Frank P. Blair for Vice President, the National Democratic Convention has shown its patriotic devotion to the Union and constitutional liberty, true reverence for the memories of the dead, and true regard for the living soldiers, who like himself, took up arms to preserve both, and when the holy cause for which they perilled and lost life was abandoned to make the negro the supreme power in the land, subvert the government, destroying the Union, set at naught the constitution and repudiate all pledges on which the war was waged, longer refused to be subjugated by the cry of "loyalty," when latent treason is now its only meaning; that Seymour of New York and Blair of Missouri are national men, nominated by a National Democratic Convention on broad principles of a national party, and their election will be the first practical re-establishment of our national political character; that we cordially endorse the action of the National Democratic Convention, and as cordially approve the platform it presents to the country; that the gratitude of the people of the United States is due President Johnson as an able defender of the constitution, for his amnesty proclamation and for his adherence to the rights and liberties of the people under the constitution.

Continuation of the Miners' Strike at Pottsville-Disorderly Proceedings and Prospects

POTTSVILLE, July 11, 1868. The strikers continue their warlike attitude. Gangs of miners were roving about in all directions The strikers have driven the workmen from the Mill Creek Railroad. This morning the Marshai of the county is guarding the furnaces and the colliers in the vicinity of Pottsville with a force of armed men. There is no excitement. The reports have been exaggerated.

Death of a National Bank President. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 11, 1868. General William S. Ross, President of the Wyoming National Bank, died this afternoon at three o'clock, aged sixty-six years.

TENNESSEE.

Bloody Affray at Knoxville-An Ex-Confederate Colonel Killed.

NASHVILLE, July 11, 1868. The Banner has received a special despatch from Knoxville stating that Colonel H. M. Ashby, late of the Confederate army, was shot and instantly killed at six o'clock last evening by E. C. Camp.

MAINE.

strange Explosion Accident at Cape Eliza both-Two Men Severely Injured.

Thomas A. Glenny, Master of the wrecked schoone Smonds, of St. John, at work on the old wreck of the teamship Boheman, at Cape Elizabeth, this morning was in a boat firing a charge, when two gallons of gunpowder in a jug between his legs exploded from an unknown cause, blowing the boat to pleces and nimself into the water. He is seriously, and, it is supposed, fatally wounded. A diver named John Stoddard, who was with him in the boat, was severely injured.

There was a well attended meeting of the Journey-men Bakers' Union of Brooklyn, held last evening at No. 72 Myrtle avenue, for the purpose of discussing the present condition of the affairs of that important branch of industry. Mr. Hastie, president of the organization, occupied the chair. It was resolved to erase the names of all members in arrears on the books, the resolution to take effect immediately. The old members who paid in one dollar per month dues at the time the society was organper month dues at the time the society was organized asked that they be credited for the amount then paid for twenty-five cents a month, the same as the new members are now paying. After some discussion on the subject the request or resolution was adopted to the effect that all the old members be credited at the sum of twenty-five cents a month from July 1, and be required to pay only twenty-five cents a month for what they are now in arrear. It was moved that twenty-five cents a week be paid by members towards the establishment of a burial fund, after which the meeting adjourned.

ship Hoisaits, of the Hamburg American line, which her this port on the sost uit., arrived at Southamp-ton at two o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., making the passage in nine days and eight hours, which we believe is the quickest time ever made hence to that port.

SUDDEN DENTE.—A man supposed to be R. V. Bruekner was taken suddenly ill last night at the store 226 Grand street. An officer of the Pourteenth precinct was called sad he perceiving that the suf-ferer was very seriously ill produced a carriage and started with the sick man for Bellevie Hospital, but before they arrived at the hospital the man had

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN. -Owing no doubt to the oppressiveness of the weather-certainly not to the a of an apparently enticing programme—the attendance at Howard Glover's matines yesterday was any thing but encouraging, the rapid motion of several fans inside evidencing that although music was the food of love fresh air was far more agreeable. Too Often" was the title of the very lightest of opered tas presented. As a composition it does not possess any remarkable features either in plot or me is interspersed with a few pretty airs, which to be in any way acceptable would require good artists to render them; but those who presented the four characters of the production yesterday do not merit any special mental didly the operatta was but poorly received by the slim audience, who did not appear by any outward manifestation of approval to greet the thin and almost exhausted voices of those who took part. The amost exhausted voices of those who look part. The
next item on the programme was Beethoven's delightful pastoral symphony, with dances and pantomimic illustrations by the ballet troupe. That the
composition itself was carelessly performed may be
unquestionably attributable to the fact that it accompanied one of the most nonsensical exhibitions
of White Fawnism that could be imagined.
Indeed, the audience smiled at the riddeulousness. A miscelianeous concert, consisting
of several appropriate selections, brought the
matinée to a close. "Who treads the path
of Duty" (Mozart) was sung by Mr. Davis in a very
creditable manner and deservedly elicited applause.
Meyerbeer's "Ah Mon Flis" was rendered by Mme.
Bagcard, and was succeeded by an excellent and
well executed fantasia, "Semiramide," by Mr. Sanderson. Miss Waldron interpreted Wallace's ballad,
"Why Do I Weep for Thee?" with a pronunciation
that might be slightly improved. One of the best
features of the concert was Meyerbeer's splendly
aria, "Robert, tot que J'alime," which was sung by
Miss Rokhol in a manner that spoke considerably
for her training, taste and feeling. Altogether Mr.
Glover's matinée was not so successful sa, perhaps,
it should have been. "Once Too Often" is undoubtedly an appropriate title for the operetta, for the less
seldom it is produced in such a style as yesterday
the better.

The Liederkranz and Arion Concert.—Jones'

THE LIEDERKRANZ AND ARION CONCERT .- JOH Wood was crowded last night with the crême de ta creme of New York society, responding to the invitaion of these two societies to celebrate the feast of their fraternization. It was an opportunity seldom offered, not only to hear the two at one place, to hear the two take part in the same chorus, but to see them unite as one and pledge their mutual energies for the advancement of the highest cultivation of the human voice—in song. The reception of the German dele gates to the Chicago Saengerfest gave the first impulse. It was then that the representatives of the Arion and Liederkranz took the lead, and here it was ascertained what all well informed people had known before, that the spirit of animosity between them had, in fact, no ground to rest on, that it was of imaginary creation, that the elements of which both societies were composed sprang from the same source and were imbued with the same lofty enthusiasm to secure acknowledgment and appreciation in America to the lovely and soul-inspiring accomplishment of music. The artist, it was once well said, has no home except the whole world, and the men instrumental in founding these societies and raising them to their present estimate in public opinion were guided by the same apophegm, and would secure for popular vocal music a popular home in America, the centre of the civilized world. It was all along regretted that personal intrigues and some malicious infermeddierskept themiapart. But now their force is broken, and the Liederkranz and Arion, though bodily separated as two distinct societies, are spiritually and musically one. Hereafter the public of New York may expect to hear to what perfection and excellence the human chorus in its full development may attain, what sweetness and what force of tone, what terrible energy and what enchanting persuasion there life in its volume and compass of sound. With these two societies united the city of New York can outstrip any district or single kingdom or principality in Germany in the effectiveness and artistical execution at any local Saengerfest. The Arion and Liederkranz combined have vocal powers such as any opera in Europe might be proud of, and hereafter we may expect to hear them often in conjunction and full co-operation. The programme for yesterday's concert was as follows:—Grand march, "Prophet," Meyerbeer; overture, "Freischütz," Weber; Reverie, Vieuxtemps; Romischer Trumphgesang, Bruch, sung by the two societies; selections of "Fanst," Gounod; song by the Liederkranz; overture, "Wilmelm Tell," Rossini; song by the Arion; serenade for cornet and flute. Titl; battle song of "Rienzi," R. Wagner, sung by the two societies; Fackeltanz, Meyerbeer. The orchestral pieces were executed by the orchestra of Mr. Carl Bergmann with good precision. The Roman triumphal song b of imaginary creation, that the elements of which both societies were composed sprang from

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The theatres in Toledo and Detroit have all "closed Professor Gonzalez and troupe are sacred concert-

izing through West Virginia. Hartz, the illusionist, is successfully floating ahead

in pious Chicago, where he is nightly stabbing an Indian basket and floating a head for the amusement

of the good people of that city.
"Under the Gaslight" had a magnificent run of two weeks at the Salt Lake City theatre, with Madame Scheller in the leading female character. All Mormondom was delighted, and the play was witnessed by brother Brigham and all the younger

Youngs. dore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren are holding levées in Boston. The marriage of the dashing "Commodore" and the charming Miss Warren is whispered as an incident likely to occur so soon as the little

people withdraw from public life.

The centipedal dramas of the "White Fawn" and "Black Orook" are both running at opposition ouses in moral Chicago. The "Pawn" is now in its seventh week, with Mile. Bonfanti plunging, the

good Chicagoans into the "seventh heaven."

Mr. Pred. W. Woodhull, the favorite comedian at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, committed matrimony in that city on Sunday evening last with a Miss Annie Bender. She would have Woodhull, and he, in turn, wouldn't have any but his regular "Bender." Mile. Augusta Schike, the heroine in the case of De Pol vs. Wheatley, and the dashing vivandiere in the "White Fawn's". Hungarian Polka, goes to Chicago to-night to charm the denizens of the Lake City.

Theodore Thomas had another gala night at Censel Park Committee. McVicker's theatre, Chicago, committed matrimony

De Poi vs. Wheatley, and the dashing vivandiere in the "White Fawn's". Hungarian Polks, goes to Chicago to-night to charm the denizens of the Lake City.

Theodore Thomas had another gala night at Central Park Garden last night, at which two thousand people got into ecctasive and a corresponding state of perspiration.

Fanny Stockton goes to Philadelphia next month to fulfil an eight weeks' engagement.

"Foul Play," the joint dramatization of Charles Reade and Dion Boucleault, which is now being played in London, will be produced at the New York theatre on the 3d of August, under the management of Mr. D. H. Harkins. The story of "Foul Play" is sensational to the bigoest degree and contains all the elements necessary to insure success.

The company of the Hoston Museum are now on their travels through the New England provinces, testing alike their own merits and the liberality of their Puritan Consins. They have at last placed their trust in Providence, and will appear to-morrow evening in the city of that name, situated somewhere in Rhode Island.

The "Hub" is growing happier and livelier by degrees. It now can boast of Tom Thumb and wife; Commodore Nutt and the diminutive Minnie Warren; Tony Pastor and his corps de bodiet; Mazeppa—Fisier and her horse; Mimic Lingard and his mice and birds; Van Amburgh's teni and his menagerie; and Miss Saille Brownson Goodrich and the Panorams of the War. Happy Boston!

Siblo's Garden will remain closed for just one week, and will then reopen with Offenbach's Brites Bleue; (Blee Beard), which, in addition to its sparkling music and fantastic costumes, will ikewise embrace a grand bealiet, with Mile. Ross as the principal danseuse. The regular dramatic season at this theatre has been indefinitely postponed, and the house, during the comings season, it to be given up entirely to open a bought.

Cieveland is in ecstastes over a travelling circus that has lately pitched lies tent vituin that city's limits, and the young ladies deters—attended the show, were facilinated with two of

BOOK NOTICES.

ROSE MATHER. A TALE OF THE WAR. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

This is a commonplace story that might as well b bout anything else as about the war-except that, as the war is the latest development of our life to wards the romantic, stories about it are supposed to be more popular. But for a story of the war then must be war scenes done by those who know them or by master minds capable of large comprehension and creation. Mrs. Holmes has not these powers and her story of the war has zone of these so MALBROOK. A Novel. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. 1888.

"The road over which she was travelling wound ftself between mountains whose summits, towering almost to the clouds, seemed vainly to offer, as a libation of peace to the angry storm king, the few stunted shrubs that existed on the mighty elevation." We suppose this is enough. When a novelis gets to such a "mighty elevation" on the first page summits and similar material, what will become of her when she gets into the heat of the business? Is it worth while to go beyond the first page with writer who proposes that a few stunted shrubs shall be a libation? Are there not dictionaries for such

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BAR-ONET. With a Life of the Author. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1868. This is another volume in the new series now issu-

ing by this house. It furnishes Scott in a compact elegant, convenient and legible form. The "Globe edition" of the poets will give this class of writers a

very presentable appearance in any library.

IRISH HOMBS AND IRISH HEARTS. By Fanny Taylor. Boston: Patrick Donahoe. This is a neat little volume of travels in Ireland by a lady who was very favorably impressed with the country and the people, and writes her impressions in a simple direct style.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Base Ball Notes.

The Eckford Club officers, representatives and witnesses were at "The Study" on Friday night last, to answer the complaint of the Athletic Club of The Athletics were not on hand.

The Judiciary Committee was not on hand. Judge Advocate Belton was.

In the State Association an omission has inadvert-ently occurred. "W. H. Holmes, Oriental. of Green-

point," should appear in the list of the Judiciary Committee for the Eastern Division. A. C. Davis having resigned from the committee.

Mr. Boughton, of the Atlantic, should take hold and dispose of the committee business.

Hatfield threw a regulation ball on Friday last at Cincinnati a distance of 396 feet. That is tall throw-

ing. The ball must have gone up pretty high. It will take a correspondingly long time to "get it The Orientals have been doing well. So far through the season they have defeated four clubs . and were

beaten only by the Mutuals of New York. When the Oriental Club is mentioned in the Herald it will be known as having reference to the Oriental Club of That club at Rockford, Ill., must be a "stiff" one The Excelsiors of Chicago played with them on the Fourth, and were defeated, with a score of 36 to 27.

men, in the fifth and eighth innings, punished him severely-in the former for ten and in the latter for twelve runs. The Cincinnati folks are getting tired of their "importations," and think that "home talent only needs

Lex pitched for the Excelsiors, and the Forest City

cultivation to bring it out." The Haymakers defeated the Excelsiors at Roche ter on the 8th inst., with a score of 31 to 26.

As none of the reputable journals has yet published the score of the Atiantics' game with the "foreign" Nine of Cincinnati, we give it:—

R. PIONED NINE.

4 Wright, p.

5 Sweezey, 24 b...

2 Hatneid, c.

5 Gould, r. f.

4 McMulten, l. f.

4 Waterman, 3d b.

5 Doyle, 1st b.

6 Brainard, s. s... Donaid, r. f. Crane, 2d b.... Chapman, L. f.

The Atlantics will go up to Albany to play the ame with the Nationals to-morrow.

July 11-Dexter, of New York, vs. Nameless, At July 14—Eckford vs. Mohawk. Capitoline. July 15—Athletic vs. Knickerbocker. Washington Heights, three P. M. July 15—Harlem vs. Grameroy. Mount Morris. July 16—Oriental vs. Ivanhoe. Sing Sing. July 16—Active vs. Eureka, of Newark. Capi-

July 17—Union vs. Yale. Tremont.
July 18—Union vs. Star, of Pleasantville. Tre-July 18-Eckford vs. Mutual. Union Grounds,

Brooklyn.

July 29—Athletic, of Brooklyn, vs. Ivanhoe. Sing Sing. July 21-Active vs. Irvington, at Irvington.

July 22—Harlem vs. Star. Tremont. August 19—Harlem vs. Union. Tremont.

CRICKET.

Two first class matches will be played on the St. George's Cricket ground, Bergen Hill, N. J., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th inst. On the 13th and 14th 8t. George's first eleven vs. a selected eleven of the officers of the garrison of Lower Canada. On the 15th

cers of the garrison of Lower Canada. On the 15th and 16th, a picked eleven from Philadelphia clubs and St. George's Club, of New York, vs. a selected eleven of the officers of the garrison of Lower Canada.

The St. George's eleven will be chosen from the following members:—Bowman, Butterfield, Cater, Cross, Earnshaw, Globes, Gordon, Haughton, Hill, Mortson, Mumford, Norley, Scott and Geo. Wright. The military force will include officers from the following regiments now quartered in Canada:—Sixtiet rifies, Royal Artillery; Sixteenth foot, Royal Engineers.

LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1868. DEAR SIR—I learn there was a roport in Lancaster that I opposed paying due honors to Mr. Buchanan at his funcesi. On the other hand, I attempted twice to introduce resolutions laudatory of Mr. Buchanan's private character and personal history, and asked the louse to adjourn to astend his funeral. A single objection would prevent its being passed that day. Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, constantly objected. I carnestly appealed to him to withdraw the objection. He parappealed to him to withdraw the objection. He persisted until I left the House. He then permitted a very tame resolution, barely appointing a committee, to be passed. I am anxious that this mistake should be corrected, for I should be asshamed of such prejudice against the dead. I have no such prejudice against the dead. I have no such prejudice. I would be glad if you could have this statement in some way communicated to the public through democratic organs, as I do not wish Mr. Buchanan's friends to believe so mean a thing.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Dr. HENRY CARPENTER, Lancaster, Pa.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Three men were killed by lightning near London, Laurel county, Ky., recently.

Laurel county, Ky., recently.

A terrific hall, rain and thunder storm visited Zanesville on the 8th. Two barns were struck by lightning and consumed, a tree was blown down upon a shed in which were four men, one of whom was killed and the others sertously injured.

Mrs. Gaynor, the wife of a hackman in Columbus, went to a photograph gallery, proceed a number of photographs of herself for her friends, went home, and killed herself by swallowing cyanide of potagrium. The husband said he "didn't care a den."

Two of the prisoners who escaped from the Her-kimer county last about three weeks ago, Elias Corby and Alonso Lighthall, were captured at Buffalo and Sturned to their old quarters. Sampel Sanders treacherously murdered W. B. Turner, late publisher of the Goodman (Tenne) Stef, a few days since and escaped.

A fir. Caldwell, a horse tames, was murdered and rebbed by two travelling companions near Hebderson, Texas, recently. They have been attested.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT EXCURSION

The Trip to Norwick, Coan.-How the Regiment Was Received by the Military and the People—The Parade, the Drill, the Ball and

The Seventh regiment excursion, which was com

menced last Thursday evening, when the steamer City of Lawrence left this city for Norwick, Conn., with the command on board, came to a close yester-day as noon, when the regiment strived in town and paraded up Broadway to the regimental armory. The trip on the Sound on Thursday night was as pleasant as could have well been desired by the most exacting of amateur water dogs. Although during the fore part of the night dark threatening spread over the sky and lowered so near the vessel as at times to seem almost tangible, the moon susceeded occasionally in breaking her shining way through the black masses and flooding the surface of the water with a light made all the more brilliant by contrast with the clouds which chased one another's hadows along the waves. It would, in all probaabout nine o'clock-the stringent laws of the Empire State to the contrary notwithstandingand how some incky dogs drew prizes in the shape content themselves with mattresses thrown carefully in the way of everybody who had no regard for other people's corns or feelings; how these same mattresses, totally regardless of their occupant's pref-erences for peace and quietude, even during the "wee hours of early morn," took themselves off in bundles and cruelly deposited their human contents on the open decks; how the night was from time to time made melodious by choruses sung in the saloon decks; how champagne bottles were quite acci-

dentally found just after supper in knapsacks, with the seals unbroken; how corks flew from all sides for a long time and mankind and his wife were toasted a thousand lives of happiness, and, finally, how that "sweet restorer," sleep, crept in among all but the the sentinets and prolonged her visit until reveille sounded at flee o'clock on Friday morning.

THE ARRIVAL AT NORWICH.

The drums had scarcely ceased beating when the steamer entered the Thames river—that mighty stream, some two hundred feet in with, with a very perceptible bottom, of which (the river, not the bottom) it is said Connecticut is inordinately proud—and after a half hour's twisting round rocky promonetries (on a small scale) and ugly looking tufts of "ould sod," with a blow of her whistle, as though she wanted to make all Norwich know that the waves hadn't swamped her, she slidied up to the wharf. Five o'clock is not a very early hour for those who prefer to get up at four o'clock, but it decidedly is to people who generally rise after the sun has aired times! she wanted to make all Norwich know that the waves hadn't swamped her, she sidied up to the wharf. Five o'clock is not a very early hour for those who prefer to get up at four o'clock, but it decidedly is to people who generally rise after the sun has arred himself a couple of hours, and, as Norwich is called a city, her folks must necessarily be of the latter class—at least appearances, on the arrival of the boat, went to prove this fact, for as the gang plank was thrown to the landing the stores were yet closed, the bilinds of the private dwellings tightly shut, and in the streets two solitary milkmen were the only really interesting objects to be seen in the public thoroughfares. There were, however, on the wharf a goodly number of that genus called "small fry" and several old young men, who probably having had nothing to do but doze the day before, had not found it necessary to sleep when other people slumbered. But this aspect was not of long duration, for the members of the regiment, immediately the steamer touched the wharf, sent up such choers of greeting and such sky rockets as would have frightened a far less timorous city than is Norwich completely out of its municipal wita. Then from a blg-throated gun on the pier head there came in rapid succession thirteen loud detonations, that seemed to shake every bedroom window of every house in every neighboring street, and Norwich was awake, the streets were alive with people, and the wharf was covered with a crowd of men, women and children. In the meanlime the exoursionists, profiting by a general permit to roam about the city until a given hour, left the vessel in little groups and lost themselves in the streets that go up and down town and across town all at the same time, just as though a stranger was never expected in the place.

THE RECEPTION OF THE REGIMENT.

By the time—half-past nine o'clock—the regiment was ready to march out in a body to the city, the streets were thronged with enthusiastic crowds of big hearted Nutmegs, and Mayor Blackstone, acc

ollows:— Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Committee of

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZIENS OF THE CITY OF NORWICH—In behalf of the regiment which I have the honor to command I thank you for the kindly sentiments so happily expressed and for this cordial welcome. When the members of this regiment had decided to take a holiday, and were deliberating as to the proper place in which to spend it, your beautiful city was suggested among others, and was selected by acclamation. For beit known that the fame and good name of the city of Norwich are familiar to the young men of the Empire City. They have heard of its beautiful scenery, of its commercial prosperity, of its wealth, of the intelligence and accomplishments of its people. They have heard that its men are hospitable and its women beautiful. They know something of its history—that it was one of the ploneer towns of the New World; that it performed its whole duty a century since in the grand old Revolution which rescued this fair land from foreign oppression and gave to it the inestitable blessions of freedom. it was one of the ploneer towns of the New World; that it performed its whole duty a century since in the grand old Revolution which rescued this fair land from foreign oppression and gave to it the tnest imable blessings of freedom. And they have heard and do know that in the last great struggle to preserve that precious legacy, the Union of these States, Norwich was among the first to "raily round the flag" and send its sons to the battle-fields. All this and more they have heard and do know; and now they have come themselves to see the beauty and greatness of one of Connecticut's most charming cities. Be assured that the young men whom you see before you are not all strangers to the "land of steady habits." Many have visited you on business or for pleasure. Many, by birth or marriage, have near and deer associations with "Yankee land." I doubtless speak for others as well as myself when I say that if there is anything of which I am truly proud it is that my ancestors were natives of New England. My admiration for New England, for its institutions, for its learning, for everything that is good, great and admirable, is so intense and heartfelt that I am in danger of wearying you. In conclusion allow me again, in behalf of the great city which we are proud to call our home and of the great State which we ever delight to honor and defend, to thank you for this kind reception.

At the close of this speech the Seventh formed by platoons in the street and moved (groward escortes)

clusion allow me again, in benial of this regiment, in benial of the great city which we are proud to call our home and of the great. State which we ever delight to honor and defend, to thank you for this kind reception.

At the close of this speech the Seventh formed by platoons in the street and moved forward excorted by two companies of the Third Connecticut regiment—exceedingly well drilled companies by the way—and was very enthusiastically received, the men cheering and the laddes waving their handkerchiefs. The scene presented to the eye as the regiment marched through the principal streets was well worth beholding. Headed by Grafdia's full brass band and the regimental drum corps the command marched as the Seventh knows how to march, every pompon rising and failing together with the regularity of the beating of a heart. From every house top or every portal there hung a national standard, and in many instances the plazzas of private dwellings were literally imbedded amid flags and banners of all nations and colors, while every window had its pretty quota of the fair sex, who waived their handkerchiefs and kissed (from a distance) welcomes to the city's guests a thousand times over. After completing the route laid down for the "parade" the regiment wheeled into Williams' Park, where a batanion drill was had. The "plains," as the park is commonly called, was surrounded during the dril by a dense crowd of persons on foot and in vehicles of every sheps, make and manufacture. The general scene shout the "plains" recalled, at first sight, certain of the Indispensable concomitants of a country fair. There were stylish carriages with liveried servants and horses that pranced and danced about at the slighted heat of the drum; the low, two wheeled gig all shabby and rickets of that kind which old doctors be do to a ffect so much in days gone by, when a physician's reputation was based on the large size of the doses he gave his patients; the "country wagon," boasting of four exeruciatingly screeching wheak, plenty o

during the draif and when it had ended, which it did about haif-past one o'cloot,
THE COLLATION AND WEE CTEENERS' RECURSIVE.

From the "plaims," at the close of the drill, the regiment marched tests the test which had been evided for the doubte purpose of a daing room in the day time and a ball room at night. This sent, which had been ressed just a rew yards south of the park on an open lot, was two hundred and ten feet is length by eighty-live feet in width, the centre poles of which incre were it we measuring their five poles of which incre were it we measuring their five the stopped with attempts to be a supported through the canvent 6 dag was hing, and all the stopped were teatefully addersed with attempter wound about them. The mor was of smooth white pice plank. There was been one detenance, on eighty did of the or water ways the decreasing rooms.

six tables in the tent, each 165 feet long, all being covered by a paculiar sort of white linen-like paper, which was manufactured for the occasion by a paper factory in the city. Each table was capable of seating 200 persons. The colintion itself was not the least thing worthy of mention. Every delicacy that was in season was served out in the tents, and the speeches that were made by guests and hosts at the close of sire attentions to the inner man—the one returning thanks for kindnesses received and the other expressive of all that a generous host would on any remarkable occasion feel inclined to tell his welcome guest to make him feel happy and contented—were, as the local editor said, "very eloquent." In a word, the collation was as sich in its delicacles as the decorations of the tented dining room were tasteril and brilliant. Once the good things had been disposed of, and everybody had cheered everybody else twenty times or more, the guests of the city went their various roaming ways about town, only to be finally caught up, however, by some resident and carried off to his villa there to be entertained as though the resident were a subject and the non-residents kings, who liked good wine and never grimaced when ladies sanded upon them. Indeed, there was not a man in the city who could afford it who did not throw open his house to the Seventh, pour out his best wines to all mittary comers and order John to bring out his fast team so that the strangers might ride about in lady companionship and see for themselves what a lovely place was open-hearted Norwich. Everybody regarded the day as a holiday, and as if to compensate for the closing of the factories and workshops the citizens, without regard to social standing, apread in their dwellings tables that groaned under precious burdens that would have made an epicure's mouth water through sheer envy of the good fortune of the New Yorkers; and the guests were made to feel that they were among friends and that their hosts were determined that no member of the

that at least in Norwich there was a spirit of hospitality to the stranger not confined to any rank of society.

In the evening there was a dress parade of the Seventh on the "plains," which was attended by all that large portion of Norwich that could get to the park in carriages, and also by those who had to walk and be thankful that they had feer with which to walk. The bail after eight P. M. in the tent was the closing scene of the Seventh's visit. The dining tables by that time had been all removed, and by an arrangement with the gas company of the city two hundred gas jets were erected under the canvas, adding light and brilliancy to the general scene formed by the rich decorations of the enciosure and the mounds of natural nowers, from which there arose an odor as that of crushed roses during the whole evening. The tent during the bail was not uncomfortably full, though it may be said to have been crowded, and though the ladies were not quite so numerous as the gentlemen, yet they managed so deftly, by their natural grace and love of firitation, to occupy the attentions of all and allow no one to go away with the idea that if ever a Norwich damsel does sing "Paime is militaire" she sings on the same principle that a girl speaks when she says "no" to a good proposal—that is, that she deaning presented a view of great attraction. The rich trappings and uniforms of the officers and men; the sliks and satins and diamonds and parures of the ladies; the reflection of gold epauleis, and the dazzing brightness of she decorations, upon which the light from the gas burners had full play, altogether formed a scene as brilliant as it was enjoyable. The tadies were all very pretry—not as a matter of course, but of fact—and if any New York city belle thinks that the ladies of Norwich don't know how to dress according to the latest fashions she had better take a trip there and the number of the latest fashions she had better take a trip there and the number of the latest fashions she had better take a trip there and the the band played "Home, Sweet Home," in its saddest vein, and then, unlike the Arabs, she musicians noisily packed up their instrainents, and, like the Arabs, "sliently stole away" to the boat at the wharf. Next came the farewells and the regrets of parting; and souvenrs were exchanged, and cverybody toke everybody else by the hand and vowed never to forget the visit of the Seventh to Norwich, and then amid cheers from friends who had accompanied them to the wharf she regiment, once more on the City of Lawrence, slowly sunk into the darkness from eager Norwich eyes, and the steamer was again twisting down the Manees; and posterday, about noon, with every man safe and sound on board, she lay to at her old starting place at this port, and the Seventh was "at home."

It may be said, in conclusion, that the hospitality of the people of Norwich, on this occasion of the Seventh's visit, will not soon be forgotten by those who were the recipients of it, and such men who took a leading part in the reception, as Mr. Huntingdon, third, Mayor Blackstone, Colonel Converse, Colonel McCord, Gilbert Osgood and General J. Lioyd Greene, the regiment will undoubtedly bear in kind remembrance.

Billy Edwards Training. fight Sam Collyer for the light weight cha moionship and \$2,000 on the 27th of August next, hies away from the crowded city to-day and takes up a tempofrom the crowded city to-day and takes up a temporary abode where cooling breezes and fresher air will aid him in getting into that healthful and fitting condition necessary for such a contest. He will be aided in this delicate work by the veteran Dooney Harris, who has long been his firm and steading Hriend. After one week's training Edwards will revisit the city, and on Saturday evening next, July 13, he will be tendered a complimentary testimonial by those professional friends whom he has often served and who owe him for many favors.

MIKE MOCOOLE IN THE POLICE COURT. - This no-

of goods, shove it under his coat and leave. But the officer had him ere he managed to get very far away, and found the piece of goods to be called, the property of Thomas Ravelle and valued at \$5. The young man, who gave his name as Thomas Eggleson, was locked up.

A.-Phalon's "Paphian Lotion" Removes PRECKLES, PIMPLES, TAN, SALT RIESUS, ERTSIP-

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tabilished in 1800.—The Metropolitan Job

Mosquito Nets and Patent Portuble Cano

New York, July 11, 1969.—By Particular dispensation of Frovidence, the next President and the Francisco to United States easied upon Mesors. C. D. FRED-BRJORS & CO. Saturday, and bifore leaving were taken digities as they are to appear in Washington Harch 4, 1868.

Pramphleta Law Reports, See, Executed with nanhous, guidance and desputch, thenty-five per continued to the property of the pr